Maryland Historical Trust

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Eligibility RecommendedX Eligibility Not Recommended
Criteria:ABCD Considerations:ABCD _EFGNone
Comments:
Reviewer, OPS:Anne E. Bruder Date:3 April 2001 Reviewer, NR Program: Peter E. Kurtze Date:3 April 2001

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Historic Bridge Inventory Maryland State Highway Administration Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Historical Trust
SHA Bridge No. G-084 Name: Chet Kelly Road over Mill Run
Location:
Street/Road Name and Number: Chet Kelly Road
City/Town: Mineral Springs Vicinity
County: Garrett
Ownership:State X CountyMunicipalOther
This bridge projects over:RoadRailway_X_WaterLand
Is the bridge located within a designated district: $\underline{\underline{}}$ yes $\underline{\underline{\underline{X}}}$ no
_NR listed district_NR determined eligible district _locally designated_other Name of District
Bridge Type:
Timber BridgeBeam BridgeTruss-CoveredTrestleTimber-and-Concrete
_Stone Arch
_Metal Truss
_Movable Bridge _Swing _Bascule Single Leaf_Bascule Multiple Leaf _Vertical Lift_Retractile_Pontoon
_Metal Girder _Rolled Girder _Rolled Girder Concrete Encased _Plate Girder _Plate Girder Concrete Encased
_Metal Suspension
_Metal Arch
_Metal Cantilever
X Concrete X Concrete Arch Concrete Slab Concrete Beam Rigid Frame
_Other Type Name

Describe Setting:

Bridge G-084 carries Chet Kelly Road over Mill Run in Garrett County. Chet Kelly Road runs north-south over western flowing Mill Run. The bridge is in a sparsely settled area. The bridge is surrounded by forest.

Describe Superstructure and Substructure:

Bridge G-084 is a single span filled concrete arch bridge. The length of the bridge is 23 feet with a clear span of equal length. The crown is approximately 1-½ feet. The spandrel walls are approximately 7 feet high and 4 feet wide. There is a clear roadway width of 14 feet 1 inch, with an overall width of 15 feet 5 inches. The spandrel wall has heavy scaling. The wingwalls on both the northern and the southern sides of the bridge are made of concrete. Each wingwall is of varying length and width. The wingwalls are approximately 6 feet by 15 feet by 3 feet. According to a 1995 inspection report, the bridge is in serious condition with a sufficiency rating of 20.1.

The builders used a solid reinforced concrete panel parapet. This type of reinforced concrete railing consists of vertical posts securely fastened by dowels to the structure, horizontal rails, and solid panels that fill the space between the posts and the railings. The panels are precast, and the posts and rails were built in place. However, this structure does not have posts separating its paneled sections. The parapets of Bridge G-084 are single panel across the length of the bridge. Each parapet is approximately 23 feet across and 3 feet high. Each section has 2 different types of incised panels. The long incision is approximately 1 foot by 4 feet with 1 foot separating each panel. The short incision is approximately 1 foot by 1 foot with 1 foot separating each panel. The entire pattern of incisions is long, long, short, long, long,. The parapet was replaced at the northeast corner at an unknown date.

Discuss Major Alterations:

At an unknown date the southeast parapet and spandrel wall were repaired using pneumatically applied mortar. The northeast corner parapet was replaced at an unknown date.

When Built: 1917

Why Built: Expansion of Garrett County infrastructure. Replacement of an earlier structure.

Who Built: Garrett County Commissioners
Who Designed: Concrete Steel Bridge Company

Why Altered: Unknown.

Was this bridge built as part of an organized bridge building campaign? No, this bridge was not built as part of an organized bridge building campaign.

Surveyor Analysis:

This bridge may have NR significance for association with:

XA Events Person XC Engineering/Architectural

This bridge was determined eligible by the Interagency Review Committee in February 1996.

Was this bridge constructed in response to significant events in Maryland or local history?

The bridge was built by the Concrete Steel Bridge Company of Clarksburg, WV, a partnership between P.M. Harrison and Frank Duff McEnteer. Mr. Harrison was the representative of the York Bridge Company in Clarksburg, WV and had direct access to the plans and patented designs of Daniel Luten. Mr. McEnteer had come to Clarksburg to build the Palace Furniture Company, a new building made of monolithic frame and "mushroom" floor system. In 1914 McEnteer was appointed to superintend the construction of the Fourth Street Bridge, designed by Luten Bridge Company, and that same year, he and Harrison incorporated their partnership into the Concrete Steel Bridge Company. By 1925, the company had 52 crews in the field and

offices in Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, Huntington, West Virginia, and Knoxville, Tennessee and a subsidiary company in Jacksonville, Florida. The Companies' bridges could be found from Florida to New York. Most of the Company's contracts were for structures under 60 feet but, they did build several large spans. A 4 arch bridge with spans of 110 feet each crossed the Greenbriar at Alderson, WV. The Concrete Steel Bridge Company diversified its assets to the point of no return. An effort was made to save Clarksburg's sagging construction industry using the company assets to form the Clarksburg Supply and Equipment Company (a consolidation of the bridge company and two other firms that supplied concrete and concrete blocks). The bridge company attempted to build the large multi-span bridge at Hyner, PA, however, problems with the bridge's foundation caused cost overruns that the company could not absorb. The Concrete Steel Bridge Company liquidated in September 1931. Following the failure of his company, McEnteer joined the West Virginia Road Commission and served as district engineer from 1932 to 1938. In 1942, McEnteer joined the firm of Johnson, Piper and Drake as a project manager for the firm's Middle East contract. In 1943, he was made Chief Engineer of the Construction Division of the US Armed Forces in the Middle East stationed in Cairo. After the war, McEnteer opened a small design firm and worked as an independent consultant until his death in 1957. He designed everything from concrete slabs to coal depots. It is estimated that the time of his death, McEnteer had overseen the construction of a least a thousand bridges through his company alone. He probably built an additional five hundred as a highway engineer and independent contractor. Because McEnteer built small to medium size structures in mostly rural areas his work is not fully known. (Kemp 1990)

Is the bridge located in an area that may be eligible for historic designation and would the bridge add to or detract from historic and visual character of the possible district?

No, this bridge is not located in an area that is eligible for historic designation.

Is the bridge a significant example of its type?

Yes, this bridge is a representative type of structure built in the early part of the twentieth century. The bridge retains the characteristic defining elements of an arch bridge.

Does the bridge retain integrity of the important elements described in the Context Addendum?

Yes this structure retains its character defining elements, including its parapets, wingwalls, abutments, spandrel walls, and barrel.

Should this bridge be given further study before significance analysis is made and why?

Yes, it is important to know how many structures constructed by the Concrete Steel Bridge Company are remaining in the region. There are very few that can be documented with a construction marker.

Bibliography: County inspection/bridge files Other (list):	X	SHA inspection/bridge files
Frank Duff McEnteer Collection - Institut	te for the	History of Technology and Industrial Archeology

Emory L and Janet E. Kemp

1990 Frank Duff McEnteer: Builder of a Thousand Bridges

Johnson, Arthur Newhall

The Present Condition of Maryland Highways. In *Report on the Highways of Maryland*. Maryland Geological Survey, The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

P.A.C. Spero & Company and Louis Berger & Associates

1995 Historic Highway Bridges in Maryland: 1631-1960: Historic Context Report. Maryland State Highway Administration, Maryland State Department of Transportation, Baltimore, Maryland.

State Roads Commission

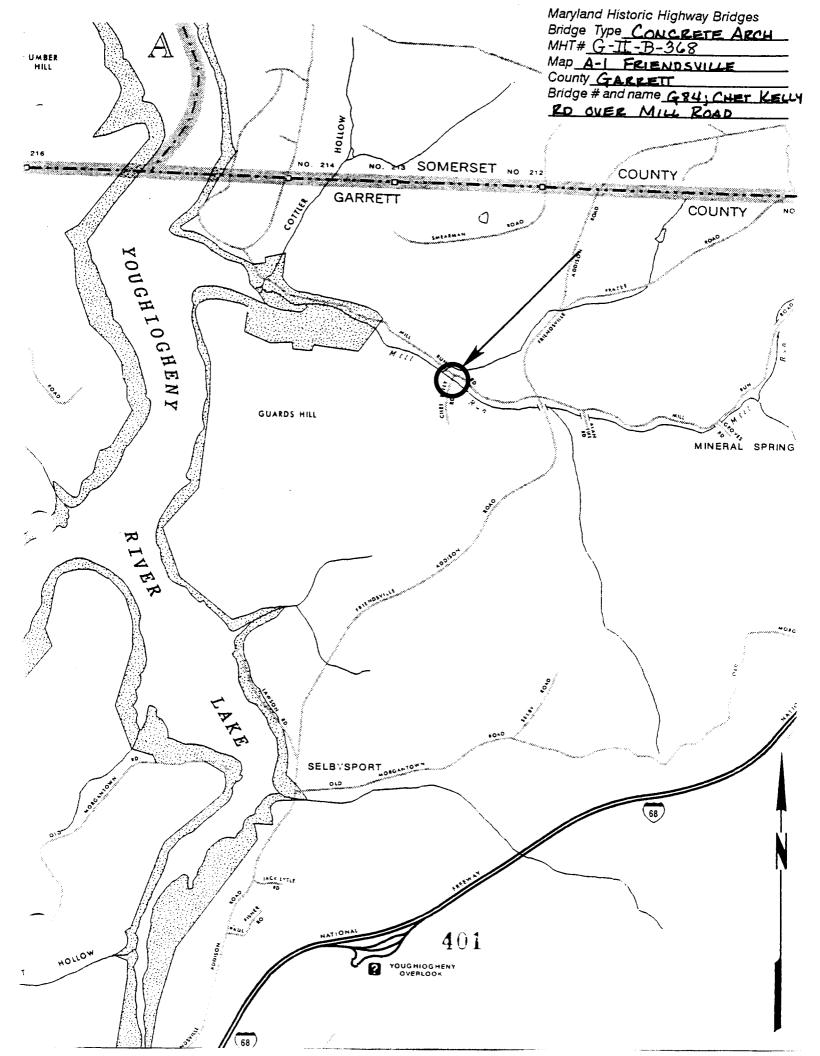
1958 A History of Road Building in Maryland. State Roads Commission of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland.

Tyrrell, H. Grattan

1909 Concrete Bridges and Culverts for Both Railroads and Highways. The Myron C. Clark Publishing Company, Chicago and New York.

SURVEYOR:

Date bridge recorded December 1997	
Name of surveyor Wallace, Montgomery & Associates / P.A.C. Spero & Company	
Organization/Address P.A.C. Spero & Co., 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21204	
Phone number (410) 296-1635 FAX number (410) 296-1670	





SVER MILLEUN G-II-B-368

SVER MILLEUN GARRETT CO. MY
OHARLES ZIELLER

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NUTCH APPROACH



EXT 2062410 G-71-B-368 OVER MILL RUN GARRETT CO. MO Charles Elegier 1126195 SHA SOUTH ATTROACH

2015

THE CONGRETE STEEL SAIDGE CO.

CHARKS FURG W. VA.

Charles Zegler

126-148

PLAGUE CN WILST PARAPET



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ELST FLEVATION (UPS REAM)



324 2068-110 G-71-B-368 OVER MILLEUN GARRETT CO. 113 Charles Elegier 4+

WILST ELEVATION (DOWNSTREAM)